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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman.* W. A. ORTON; GEORGE B. SUDWORTH; W. D. HUNTER; KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

APRIL, 1915.

AMENDMENT No. 1 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PLANT-QUARANTINE ACT, NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 13: MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY AND MELON FLY.

Under authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that regulation 9, entitled "Distribution of Circulars," of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the interstate movement of fruits, nuts, and vegetables from Hawaii, dated March 23, 1914, be, and the same is hereby, amended, effective on and after May 1, 1915, so as to read as follows:

REGULATION 9. DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCULARS.

Every person or company owning or controlling any dock, yard, or other harbor in Hawaii, from which ships or vessels sail for ports in the continental United States, or in any of its Districts or Territories, except Hawaii, and every master, captain, or other person, in charge or possession of any ship or vessel sailing from Hawaii destined to a port in the continental United States, or any of its Districts or Territories, except Hawaii, shall, respectively, post in one or more conspicuous places, and keep posted at all times in one or more conspicuous places, on or in said dock, yard, or other harbor, or in such ship or vessel, and in at least three places—the cabin, the steerage, and crew's quarters in such ship or vessel—a copy, printed in English, Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese, of a circular to be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act, the foregoing quarantine, and these regulations. And before any ship or vessel from Hawaii arrives within the boundaries of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, the master, captain, or other person, having charge or possession of any ship or vessel, shall cause to be distributed to each passenger thereon a copy of the aforesaid circular.

Done at Washington this 2d day of April, 1915.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

A FRIENDLY WARNING TO SHIPPERS OF POTATOES FROM DISTRICTS UNDER FEDERAL QUARANTINE.

An effort has been made to place in the hands of all shippers of potatoes from quarantined districts in Maine and New York the new rules and regulations issued March 27, 1915, governing the inspection, certification, and method and manner of shipment in interstate commerce of potatoes from States, or portions thereof, quarantined for powdery scab, and also the statement issued

as a news item on the same day explaining in general terms the purpose and effect of these revised regulations.

It seems opportune and desirable to bring to the attention of all shippers of potatoes, prior to the inauguration of the new system, the need of a much more careful selection of potatoes by the men in charge of the racking and sorting preparatory to shipment than has hitherto been the case. The examination of Maine potatoes at destination, especially during the last month or six weeks, has shown that these potatoes are very often infected with powdery scab and with common scab. From one-half to two-thirds of the cars now leaving Maine are infected with powdery scab to an extent easily discoverable upon inspection. This infection ranges from one or two specimens to the car up to 10 per cent of the entire contents of the car. If this rate of infection continues, it will mean a very great deal of trouble and expense for shippers under the new plan. Many of the cars will have to be stopped at Portland and racked to free them from infected tubers, and this will not only occasion the expense of the labor involved, but also certain demurrage charges. We are, naturally, anxious to have the potato shippers escape all such costs and charges and the additional cost of possible racking at destination and the loss or return of diseased tubers. The remedy is absolutely in the hands of the shippers. No difficulty will be experienced by any shipper who takes the precaution to remove all scabby potatoes. An occasional tuber infected by either of the diseases mentioned may possibly be overlooked by the sorters and rackers, but there is no excuse for the occurrence of either powdery scab or common scab in amounts which can be stated in percentages. It should be very rarely the case that the inspectors at Portland find in their preliminary examination any tubers affected with either of the diseases mentioned. This statement, therefore, is issued as an urgent and friendly warning to shippers. Instructions should at once be given to all rackers and sorters to use such precautions as to exclude all scabby potatoes, affected with either powdery scab or common scab, and supervision should be given of such sorters to see that this is done, and wherever necessary a better grade of men for this work should be secured. It is strongly urged that this new method be instituted at once, so that it will be in good working order by the 16th of April.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

April 3, 1915.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO INSPECTION OF POTATOES EN ROUTE AND AT DESTINATION.

Dear Sir: For the information of shippers a general statement is herewith given of the instructions issued for the guidance of inspectors, supplemental to and explanatory of the general conditions governing inspection, en route and at destination, laid down in the regulations.

The inspection of Maine potatoes will be made at or near Portland and such other points of export as may be necessary. The inspection of New York potatoes from the counties of Clinton and Franklin will be made at Alburg, Vt.

INSPECTION EN ROUTE.

Specific directions have been given to the inspectors of carloads or other shipments of potatoes en route so that the inspectors will be guided by a definite finding of conditions and will not have to depend on guess or judgment. This is intended to insure uniformity and eliminate any basis for a charge of unfairness. The regulations and special instructions will be strictly carried out.

and neither favoritism on the one hand nor lack of fairness on the other will be tolerated.

There will probably be no refrigerator cars or Eastman cars used from now on, but if such cars are used and there be no means of restoring them to their former condition after opening, such cars for the present can be certified and passed without examination at Portland. A special report of such cars should, however, be immediately prepared and sent to Washington, so that examination at destination can be definitely provided for.

When a car proves on examination at destination to be much more infected beneath the surface or at bottom than is shown by the surface condition, such shipper's cars shall thereafter, at the direction of and for a period determined by the board, be racked at Portland.

INSPECTION AT DESTINATION.

"At destination, if, in the process of unloading, the potato contents of the car are found uniform—that is, not topped off with good potatoes, and with no greater infection in the body of the car than was on the surface—racking will not be required, but if the infection beneath the surface or in the bottom of the car is noticeably greater than on the surface, thorough racking and removal of the infected tubers, in accordance with the regulations, will be required. A report will be rendered to the Washington office of the condition of all cars as to freedom from or percentages of infection with powdery scab or common scab."

In further explanation of the directions quoted above, the inspector is required to note the condition of the potatoes in the body and the bottom of the car as the car is unloaded, in order to determine that the potatoes are of uniform grade throughout with the surface condition as indicated in the report of the provisional inspection at Portland. It is not anticipated that all cars will be examined at destination, but an effort will be made to have such examination take up from time to time certain of the cars of all shippers of potatoes, and particularly such cars as are reported in the Portland inspection to show traces of powdery scab. Special attention will be given to shipments to unusual and out-of-the-way places. The condition of cars actually examined as to infection and the action taken will be reported, on forms supplied for the purpose, to Washington.

The inspection and certification of potatoes by the United States Department of Agriculture from the infected districts is limited to *table-potato* certification, and, while it guarantees practical freedom from powdery scab, it does not give an absolute guarantee of such freedom. But inasmuch as separate certification for seed purposes by the State, by potato growers' associations, or by individuals is permitted, the board will report on request to any State or individual concerned the actual findings of the inspection, either en route or at destination, in regard to cars destined for such State or individual.

As a further safeguard, whenever the inspector at destination is advised that potatoes are intended to be distributed for seed purposes and the infection with powdery scab reported in the preliminary inspection or discovered at destination is not sufficient to require the racking of the potatoes under the regulations, the inspector is instructed to notify the consignee of such infection and urge that such potatoes be racked and the infected tubers removed and destroyed, and if such action is refused he is instructed to warn local purchasers.

Yours very truly, C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman of Board.*

April 21, 1915.

LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

The legislation on which the order of the Postmaster General given below is based was incorporated in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1916, following the appropriation for the enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act, and provides, under certain conditions, for terminal inspection of plants and plant products transmitted through the mails. No appropriation is made by Congress for this purpose. Expenses arising thereunder are to be paid by the States invoking the benefits of the provision. This legislation will enable a State to control plant diseases and pests forwarded in mail shipments.

WORDING OF THE ACT PROVIDING FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

That hereafter when any State shall provide for terminal inspection of plants and plant products, and shall establish and maintain, at the sole expense of the State, such inspection at one or more places therein, the proper officials of said State may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby that in the opinion of said officials should be subject to terminal inspection in order to prevent the introduction or dissemination in said State of pests injurious to agriculture. Upon his approval of said list, in whole or in part, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transmit the same to the Postmaster General, and thereafter all packages containing any plants or plant products named in said approved lists shall, upon payment of postage therefor, be forwarded by the postmaster at the destination of said package to the proper State official at the nearest place where inspection is maintained. If the plant or plant products are found upon inspection to be free from injurious pests, or, if infected, shall be disinfected by said official, they shall, upon payment of postage therefor, be returned to the postmaster at the place of inspection to be forwarded to the person to whom they are addressed; but if found to be infected with injurious pests and incapable of satisfactory disinfection, the State inspector shall so notify the postmaster at the place of inspection, who shall promptly notify the sender of said plants or plant products that they will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense, or, in default of such request, that they will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction.

On and after the passage and approval of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to deposit in the United States mails any package containing any plant or plant product addressed to any place within a State maintaining inspection thereof as herein defined without plainly marking the package so that its contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. Whoever shall fail to so mark said packages shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100.

The Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes hereof.

ORDER OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL PRESCRIBING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES OF THE ACT PROVIDING FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

ORDER No. 8760.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
Washington, April 2, 1915.

The Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1913, are amended by the addition of the following, as section 478¼:

SEC. 478¼. (*a*) When any State shall provide for terminal inspection of plants and plant products, and shall establish and maintain, at the sole expense of the State, such inspection at one or more places therein, the proper officials of said State may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a list of

plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, that in the opinion of said officials should be subject to terminal inspection in order to prevent the introduction or dissemination in said State of pests injurious to agriculture. Upon his approval of said list, in whole or in part, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transmit the same to the Postmaster General, and thereafter all packages containing any plants or plant products named in said approved lists shall, upon payment of postage therefor, be forwarded by the postmaster at the destination of said package to the proper State official at the nearest place where inspection is maintained. If the plant or plant products are found upon inspection to be free from injurious pests, or if infected shall be disinfected by said official, they shall upon payment of postage therefor be returned to the postmaster at the place of inspection to be forwarded to the person to whom they are addressed; but if found to be infected with injurious pests and incapable of satisfactory disinfection the State inspector shall so notify the postmaster at the place of inspection, who shall promptly notify the sender of said plants or plant products that they will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense, or in default of such request that they will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction. (Act of Mar. 4, 1915.)

(*b*) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to deposit in the United States mails any package containing any plant or plant product addressed to any place within a State maintaining inspection thereof, as herein defined, without plainly marking the package so that its contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. Whoever shall fail to so mark said packages shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100. (Act of Mar. 4, 1915.)

(*c*) The Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes hereof. (Act of Mar. 4, 1915.)

2. When the Secretary of Agriculture furnishes the Postmaster General a list of plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, appropriate instructions in regard thereto shall be issued to postmasters by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

3. When a package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection is received at the post office of address, the postmaster shall at once notify the addressee of the required amount of postage for forwarding it to the place of inspection and return. Upon payment of the required amount, the postmaster shall affix to the parcel stamps sufficient to cover the postage from his office to the place of inspection, and place in an official envelope, to be attached to the parcel and addressed to the postmaster at the place of inspection, the stamps representing the amount of postage furnished by the addressee for its return. The postmaster shall then indorse on the wrapper of the parcel the words, "Forward to _____, for inspection," and
(Give post office of inspection.)
transmit the parcel to the postmaster at the place of inspection.

4. (*a*) On receipt of the parcel at the post office of inspection the postmaster shall deliver it to the proper State official, and if such official shall return it to him marked to show that it has been inspected and passed, the postmaster shall affix to the parcel the postage furnished for returning it to the post office of address and promptly transmit it to that office. It shall then be delivered to the addressee.

(*b*) If the State official to whom a parcel containing plants or plant products has been sent for inspection shall inform the postmaster at the place of inspection that such plants or plant products are infected with injurious pests and incapable of satisfactory disinfection, the postmaster shall promptly notify the sender that the parcel is undeliverable, giving the reason therefor together with the name and address of the addressee, and stating the amount of postage required for its return, and that if the postage is not promptly furnished the parcel will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction. After the sending of such notice, the postmaster shall wait the length of time prescribed in paragraph 8, section 637, when, if postage be not received by that time, he shall inform the State authorities that the parcel may be destroyed by them.

5. When a parcel containing plants or plant products is returned to the sender or destroyed under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the postage stamps representing the amount of postage furnished by the addressee for the return of such parcel from the post office of inspection to the office of

address shall be sent by the postmaster at the former office to the addressee together with a letter of information as to the disposition of the parcel.

6. If the addressee, after having been notified, as prescribed in paragraph 3 of this section, fails to furnish the required postage for sending the parcel to the place of inspection and return, the postmaster shall so notify the State inspector at that place and advise him of the amount of postage required for sending the parcel to him. If such official furnishes the postage the postmaster shall, after affixing the necessary stamps, indorse on the wrapper of the parcel the words "Forward to _____ for inspection," to-
(Give post office of inspection.)
gether with the words "Postage paid by State," and transmit it to the postmaster at the place of inspection. If the State inspector shall return the parcel to the postmaster at the point of inspection, marked to show that it has been inspected and passed, and having postage properly prepaid, it shall be transmitted to the office of address and delivered to addressee. Should the State inspector fail to furnish the postage for sending the parcel to him for inspection, the parcel shall be treated as other undeliverable fourth-class matter, as prescribed in section 637.

DANIEL C. ROPER, *Acting Postmaster General.*

NOTICE OF PUBLIC CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS TO GOVERN IMPORTATION AND USE OF COTTON LINT.

DEAR SIR: You will find inclosed herewith a copy of the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States, which the Department of Agriculture proposes to promulgate under an order to be shortly issued covering the admission of foreign cotton lint under restriction, to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm. Similar restrictions will be placed upon the entry of cotton into the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii. The preliminary distribution of these rules and regulations is for the purpose of receiving from interested persons any constructive criticisms which may be offered. For the consideration of such criticisms or suggestions all interested are invited to be present at a public conference on the subject to be held at the Department of Agriculture April 20, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A report was issued January 18, 1915, outlining the action proposed to be taken by the Department of Agriculture to protect the cotton industry of the United States against the pink bollworm and the reasons therefor, following a public hearing on the subject held at the Department of Agriculture May 15, 1914. Subsequent to the issuance of the report referred to, careful consideration has been given as to the best form of regulating the entry and use of such imported cotton to prevent the entry and establishment in this country of the insect named.

The rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States submitted herewith indicate the action now contemplated by this department. The plan involves control of entry by permit and limiting entry to the ports of Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle, and such other ports as may be specified in the permit.

Prior to January 1, 1916, no material restriction will be placed on the entry of foreign cotton other than those involved in the application for and securing of permits and the requirements of notification provided for in the regulations. After January 1, 1916, the regulations provide for disinfection of imported cotton under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture as a condition of entry, and pending such disinfection cotton may be provisionally entered under bond for the purpose of disinfection. The postponement of this requirement is to give time for the development of necessary means for such treatment.

Provision is made in the regulations also for entry without disinfection from any foreign country which is able to certify cotton to be free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests, and that all seed has been removed from the lint prior to baling by passing the lint through a picker machine or by some other equally efficient process. All cotton not so certified must, after January 1, 1916, submit to the disinfection requirement of the regulations.

The regulations further provide for certain control over such imported cotton at cotton mills. These requirements include provisions for storing imported cotton in insect-proof screened warehouses pending its use, for screening and safeguarding rooms in which the cotton is handled in the process of opening and cleaning, and for such other measures as may be prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board to prevent the spread of infection, including the burning of picker waste and fumigation of storage places and handling rooms or buildings. Mills making these provisions will be licensed, and the importers of foreign cotton will be permitted to forward or ship such cotton only to persons, mills, etc., holding an unrevoked license. This provision is intended to secure such control over the cotton held by mills or other users, including the screening of storehouses and the burning of picker waste, as will prevent the escape and spread of the pink bollworm from such mills.

These regulations apply equally to all cotton mills wherever located, whether northern or southern. The danger from the pink bollworm is naturally greatest in the case of southern mills. The danger is, however, not lacking in the case of northern mills, for the reason that the pink bollworm may propagate on any plant related to cotton, and several such plants occur as common weeds throughout the Northern States.

In general, the restrictions placed upon mills or other users of imported cotton put in the form of a legal requirement what has been hitherto attempted to be accomplished by agreement. The restrictions placed upon the importation will, on and after January 1, 1916, involve the added cost of disinfection. The other requirements of the regulations relate to administration and do not involve any material hardship to importers or users of foreign cottons.

Yours very truly, C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman of Board.*

April 10, 1915.

REPORT ON PUBLIC CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS TO GOVERN IMPORTATION AND USE OF COTTON LINT.

A conference was held at the Department of Agriculture April 20, 1915, in accordance with the foregoing letter, which was attended by representative cotton merchants and manufacturers, all of whom expressed a hearty desire to cooperate with this department in its efforts to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm into the United States. The rules and regulations presented for the consideration of this conference have since been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture substantially in accordance with the draft submitted, except for the omission of the regulation requiring fumigation at port of entry. The effective date has been changed from June 1 to July 1, 1915.

As indicated, the portion of the regulations as originally drafted, providing for fumigation of cotton at port of entry, has been provisionally omitted. Prior to requiring disinfection of imported cotton it is proposed to carry on extensive experimentation with fumigation to determine both the efficiency of the treatment as a means of killing the pink bollworm larvæ contained in the cotton seed in the lint, and also to determine whether such treatment can be made without

in any way injuring the lint. This experiment on a large scale is now under way, in cooperation with cotton merchants and cotton manufacturers. A committee of such merchants and manufacturers are supplying some 60 bales of Egyptian and other foreign cottons for experimental purposes, and the fumigation of these bales is to be conducted in Washington. After fumigation the bales will be submitted to various mills for spinning and milling tests in comparison with bales of cotton of similar grade and standard which have not been treated. A very careful examination of the treated cotton will also be made by department experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Bureau of Chemistry, and also by experts of the Bureau of Standards.

The process recommended is fumigation with hydrocyanic-acid gas in a practically complete vacuum. Such fumigation can be given to 60 or more bales of cotton at one time in apparatus now available, or apparatus can be constructed which can fumigate in that way a freight car loaded with cotton.

Provision is also made for the re-covering or rebinding of broken or opened bales, and the breaking or opening of bales for sampling at port of entry is prohibited.

The regulations and the various forms included therein will not be available for distribution before the middle of May.

Similar action will shortly be taken, under a domestic quarantine, covering Hawaiian cotton.

April 27, 1915.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED QUARANTINE OF PORTIONS OF NEW ENGLAND ON ACCOUNT OF THE GIPSY MOTH AND THE BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

It appears to the Secretary of Agriculture that a dangerous insect infestation—namely, the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth—new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the following towns in addition to the territory already covered by Notice of Quarantine No. 17: Anson, Dixmont, Orrington, Lamoine, Trenton, *Maine;* Hannover, Lebanon, Enfield, Grafton, Grantham, Plainfield, Cornish, Croyden, Claremont, Unity, Charlestown, Lempster, Acworth, Langdon, Marlow, Alstead, Walpole, Westmoreland, Surrey, Gilsum, Sullivan, *New Hampshire;* Norwich, Hartford, *Vermont;* Leyden, Deerfield, Montague, Wendell, West Brookfield, Brookfield, Warren, Brimfield, Sturbridge, Holland, Wales, Palmer, Monson, *Massachusetts;* Eastford, Hampton, Chaplin, Scotland, Canterbury, Mansfield, Plainfield, Sterling, Griswold, Lisbon, Sprague, *Connecticut;* that the territory above described should be quarantined in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315); and that the movement from said territory into other States and Territories of (1) coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor vitæ (white cedar), known and described as "Christmas trees," and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery"; and (2) forest plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railroad ties, cordwood, and lumber, and field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, except fruit pits, seeds of fruits, and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, and roots, should be permitted only in accordance with rules and regulations made or to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It will not be necessary to extend the quarantined area on account of the brown-tail moth.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., on May 6, 1915, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

April 20, 1915.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHESTNUT-BARK DISEASE (ENDOTHIA PARASITICA).

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous chestnut-bark disease known as *Endothia parasitica*, not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, and scatteringly in the States of Ohio, North Carolina, Iowa, and Nebraska, on account of which it appears to be necessary to quarantine said States, or such portions thereof as may be found to be essential, in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), and to permit the movement from said States to other States and Territories of chestnut nursery stock and chestnut lumber retaining the natural bark, only in accordance with the rules and regulations made or to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m. on May 18, 1915, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may be heard, either in person or by attorney.

The chestnut-bark disease was introduced during recent years, presumably indirectly from China, and in 1908 was found widely developed in the Hudson River Valley and in the vicinity of New York City. It is caused by the fungus *Endothia parasitica*, which infects and very rapidly kills the native chestnut trees. The disease has been widely disseminated throughout the Eastern States by the distribution of nursery stock. The spread westward has in general been slow and largely dependent upon infected nursery stock, though migratory birds occasionally may carry the disease for long distances. Once established in a locality it spreads locally, both by wind, birds, and insects.

One of the problems in connection with the chestnut-bark disease is the protection of chestnut orchards. Excepting western Michigan and a portion of Illinois, the greater part of the coastal plain of the Southern States, including Florida, and the northern half of Maine, the native chestnut grows in practically all of the territory east of the Mississippi. The eventual disappearance from this area of the native chestnut and of chestnut orchards, except some strains of Japanese varieties resistant to the chestnut-bark disease, will increase the demand for the growing of the chestnut for nuts in orchards outside of the present infected area, although this development is now in its infancy.

While within two years after the death of the tree the timber of chestnut trees killed by this fungus is as valuable as sound chestnut timber, deterioration sets in after that time. It is especially important, therefore, that the rapid spread of the disease be checked even if it should prove to be impossible to more effectually prevent its spread.

April 21, 1915.

ORDER COVERING ADMISSION OF FOREIGN COTTON LINT UNDER RESTRICTION.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that the unrestricted importation of cotton lint, baled or unbaled, grown in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, North America outside of the United States, and foreign oceanic countries and islands, may result in the entry into the United States, its Territories and Districts, of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm (*Gelechia gossypiella*).

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 5 of the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat. L., 315), do hereby determine and declare that on and after July 1, 1915, cotton lint, baled or unbaled, imported or offered for import into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts from the foreign countries and localities named and from any other foreign localities or countries, shall be subject to all the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of said act of Congress.

Done at Washington this 27th day of April, 1915.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON LINT INTO THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1915.

SIR: Pursuant to your order of April 27, 1915, under the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), restricting the importation into the United States of cotton lint from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, North America outside of the United States, and foreign oceanic countries and islands, the Federal Horticultural Board respectfully submits for your approval the following rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States, intended to carry out said order.

Respectfully,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman,*
W. A. ORTON,
GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
W. D. HUNTER,
KARL F. KELLERMAN,
Federal Horticultural Board.

Approved.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, *Solicitor.*
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON LINT INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Regulation 1. Definition.

For the purposes of these regulations the term "cotton" shall be construed to mean raw or unmanufactured cotton lint, either baled or unbaled.

Regulation 2. Applications for permits for importation of cotton.

Persons contemplating the importation of cotton into the United States shall make application for a permit, on forms provided for that purpose, to the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the year of growth, the port of departure, the proposed port of entry, and the name and address of the importer or of the broker in the United States to whom the permit should be sent, and agreeing not to move the cotton from the port of entry except in compliance with these regulations.

The port of entry approved will be named in each permit. Permits will be issued for the ports of entry of Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle, and such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

Permits will be required for cotton entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries, and the route over which such cotton will be allowed to move will be designated in the permit.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the shipment of the cotton on the appropriate form.

Two forms of application are provided: (1) For importations from countries which maintain cotton inspection and certification, and (2) for importations from countries which do not maintain cotton inspection and certification.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTON FROM COUNTRIES WHICH MAINTAIN COTTON INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION.

_____, 191__.

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A permit is requested for the importation of cotton lint, as described below, during the period _____, 191__, to June 30, 191__:

Quantity.	Identification marks.	Probable date of shipment.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Name and address of exporter_____

Country where grown_____

Locality where grown_____

Year of growth_____

Port of departure_____

Port of entry_____

Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed_____

None of the above-described cotton will be moved from the port of entry except in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States.

Very respectfully,

_____
(Name of applicant.)

_____
(Address.)

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTON FROM COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT MAINTAIN COTTON INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION.

_____, 191__.

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A permit is requested for the importation of cotton lint, as described below, during the period _____, 191__, to June 30, 191__:

Quantity.	Identification marks.	Probable date of shipment.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Name and address of exporter_____

Country where grown_____

Locality where grown_____

Year of growth_____

Port of departure_____

Port of entry_____

Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed_____

None of the above-described cotton will be moved from the port of entry except in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States.

Very respectfully,

_____
(Name of applicant.)

_____
(Address.)

Regulation 3. Permits for entry of cotton.

On approval of an application for the importation of cotton a permit will be issued in triplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry, and the third will be filed with the application. The beginning of the period for which it will be valid will be expressed in the permit. All permits will expire on the 30th day of June next after they become valid.

Permits may be refused and existing permits may be revoked if the application therefor does not correctly give the locality where the cotton was grown and the year of growth or if false or deceptive in any material particular.

Permits will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port of entry in one of the following forms:

PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTON FROM COUNTRIES WHICH MAINTAIN COTTON INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION.

Valid _____, 191__, to June 30, 191__.

_____191__.

To the Collector of Customs, _____:

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry, under the Plant Quarantine Act, approved August 20, 1912, of the cotton described herein, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importa-

tion of cotton lint into the United States under the provisions of the order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued April 27, 1915.

Quantity.	Identification marks.	Probable date of shipment.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Name and address of exporter_____
Country and locality where grown_____
Year of growth_____
Name and address of importer_____

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

Countersigned:

_____
(Chairman of board.)

_____
(Permit clerk.)

PERMIT TO IMPORT COTTON FROM COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT MAINTAIN COTTON INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION.

Valid _____, 191__, to June 30, 191__.

_____, 191__.

To the Collector of Customs, _____:

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry, under the Plant Quarantine Act, approved August 20, 1912, of the cotton described below, in accordance with the regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States under the provisions of the order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued April 27, 1915.

Quantity.	Bale numbers and marks.	Probable date of shipment.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Name and address of exporter_____
Country and locality where grown_____
Year of growth_____
Name and address of importer_____
_____

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

Countersigned:

_____
(Chairman of board.)

_____
(Permit clerk.)

Regulation 4. Marking as condition of entry.

Every bale or other container of cotton offered for entry shall be plainly marked with such bale numbers and other marks as will distinguish the bales or containers from each other and will show the country where grown and the importer.

Regulation 5. Condition of entry from countries which maintain cotton inspection and certification.

Entry of cotton from countries which maintain cotton inspection and certification will be allowed if the invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is exported, stating that the cotton has been thoroughly inspected and is believed to be free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests, and that all seed has been removed from the lint prior to baling by passing the lint through a picker machine or by other equally efficient process.

Such certificate shall also give the date of inspection, name of the grower or exporter, district or locality and country where grown, and year of growth.

Permits for importation of cotton on the inspection and certification of an official of a foreign country shall be revoked, and further permits of that type to import from such country refused, whenever the Federal Horticultural Board shall determine that cotton imported, or offered for importation, from that country contains seed, or that the inspection and treatment thereof in that country is merely perfunctory.

Lists of officials in foreign countries authorized to inspect and certify cotton, giving their names and official designations, will be furnished to collectors of customs through the Secretary of the Treasury.

Regulation 6. Condition of entry from countries which do not maintain cotton inspection and certification.

Cotton imported from countries which do not maintain cotton inspection and certification will be inspected on arrival at the port of entry by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and if found to correspond with the permit and to comply with the marking conditions of entry provided for in regulations 3 and 4, and the bales or containers thereof be not broken or opened, or if broken or opened, shall be re-covered or re-bound under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will be released, in so far as the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture extends thereto, for delivery to the permittee. No bale or other container of the cotton shall be broken or opened for sampling.

Regulation 7. Notice of arrival of cotton by permittee.

Immediately upon arrival of the cotton at the port of entry, and before unloading, the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit; the number of bales or other containers of cotton included in the shipment; the bale or container numbers and marks; the country and locality where grown; the year of growth; the name and address of the exporter or shipper; the port of departure; the date of arrival; and, if transported by water, the name of the ship or vessel and the designation of the dock where the cotton is to be landed; and, if by rail, the name of the railroad company, the car numbers, and the terminal where the cotton is to be unloaded.

At the same time a copy of such notice shall be sent by the permittee to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry designated in the permit.

Permits may be revoked and other permits refused if the permittee fails to give either of said notices or gives a false notice.

IMPORTER OR BROKER'S NOTICE OF ARRIVAL OF COTTON AT PORT OF ENTRY.

In compliance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, and regulation 7 under the order governing admission of foreign cotton under restriction promulgated April 27, 1915, the information provided for in this blank must be given by the permittee or his representative to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and to the inspector of the department at the port of entry designated in the permit, immediately upon arrival of the cotton and before such cotton is unloaded from the vessel or other carrier.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

_____, 191__.

The Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

The following cotton, offered for entry under permit No._____, shipped from_____, consigned to_____
(Port of departure.) (Name of
_____, arrived_____ 191__,
importer or broker at port of entry.)
on_____, dock_____
(Name of vessel and steamship line.)
or _____
(Name of railroad company.) (Car number.) (Location of terminal.)
Country and locality where grown_____
Foreign shipper_____
(Name and address.)

Quantity.	Bale numbers and marks.	Year of growth.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Respectfully,

_____
(Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)

_____
(Address.)

Regulation 8. Notice of shipment by permittee.

After entry of the cotton, and before removal from the port of entry, for each separate shipment or consignment thereof, the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the date of entry, the name and address of the consignee to whom it is proposed to forward the cotton, the number of bales or other containers included in the shipment, and the bale or container numbers and marks, together with the probable date of delivery for, and route of, transportation. In cases of urgency, telegraphic notices will be sufficient.

At the same time a copy of the notice given under this regulation shall be sent by the permittee to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry designated in the permit.

Permits may be revoked and other permits refused if the permittee fails to give either of such notices or gives a false notice.

PERMITTEE'S NOTICE OF SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED COTTON.

_____, 191__.

The Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

SIRS: The cotton described below, imported under permit No. _____, entered at the port of _____, 191__, is proposed to be shipped to _____ at _____
(Name of consignee.) (Address.)
_____, licensee under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States, via _____
(Name of vessel and steamship line.)
or _____
(Name of railroad companies.) (Car number.)

Number of bales.	Bale numbers and marks.	Probable date of delivery for shipment.

Respectfully,

_____
(Name of permittee.)

_____
(Address.)

Regulation 9. Distribution of imported cotton to licensees.

Imported cotton shall not be distributed, forwarded, or shipped by a permittee to any person, firm, or corporation not holding an unrevoked license as provided in regulation 10.

Regulation 10. Licenses authorizing the use of imported cotton.

Upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, on blanks provided for that purpose, a license will be issued to any person, firm, or corporation using or engaged in manufactures employing imported cotton who shall have agreed to allow any authorized agent or employee of the Department of Agriculture access to his factory and other premises at all reasonable hours for the purpose of inspection and reinspection when deemed necessary of such imported cotton; to store the cotton in insect-proof, screened warehouses pending its use; to screen and safeguard the rooms in which the cotton is handled in the process of opening and cleaning, the screening to be of bronze or other equally durable material, 14 meshes to the inch, the installation to be satisfactory to the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture; and to observe such other measures as may be prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board to prevent the spread of infection to other cotton, including the burning of picker waste and fumigation of storage places and handling rooms or buildings.

A licensee who has received cotton from a permittee, in compliance with these regulations, shall not make subsequent shipments of such cotton except to a person, firm, or corporation holding an unrevoked license as provided in this regulation, and then only after giving the notice prescribed by regulation 8.

Licenses may be revoked upon failure of licensees to comply with the terms of their agreements as in this regulation provided.

APPICATION FOR LICENSE AUTHORIZING USE OF IMPORTED COTTON.

_____, 191__.

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A license is requested for the purchase and use of imported lint cotton during the period _____, 191__, to June 30, 191__, under the conditions of regulation 10 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States, which conditions the undersigned agrees fully to comply with.

Name and address of mill, manufacturing company, or person for which or for whom license is intended_____

_____

Approximate number of bales to be bought and utilized_____

Country where grown_____

Grade_____

Person to whom license is to be mailed_____

_____

Very respectfully,

_____
(Name of applicant.)

_____
(Address.)

LICENSE AUTHORIZING COTTON MILLS TO USE IMPORTED COTTON.

Valid _____, 191__, to June 30, 191__.

_____, 191__.

_____

_____

Having agreed fully to comply with the conditions of regulation 10 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States, the cotton mill, manufacturing company, or person named below is hereby authorized to purchase and utilize imported cotton lint subject to all the provisions of said regulations:

Name and address of licensee_____

_____

Approximate number of bales authorized_____

Country where grown_____ Grade_____

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

Countersigned:

_____
(Chairman of board.)

_____
(Permit clerk.)

Regulation 11. Revocation of permits and licenses.

Permits and licenses may be refused and existing permits and licenses revoked for violation of any of the provisions of the regulations.

Regulation 12. Lists of permittees, licensees, and inspectors.

The Federal Horticultural Board, upon application, will furnish lists of permittees and licensees, and will from time to time publish lists of permits and licenses revoked.

Lists of inspectors of the Department of Agriculture at ports of entry may be obtained upon application to the collector of customs or to the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

Under authority contained in the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), the above rules and regulations are hereby adopted, and shall become and be effective on and after July 1, 1915.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 27, 1915.*

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